

As might be expected, the subject of the present paper has all the habits of its near ally *P. stewarti*, for which, indeed, I mistook it on the wing. When shot it was wending its way very adroitly through dense nettle-jungle (*Girardinia heterophylla*), climbing up and down the stalks in search of mosquitoes and other insect food. The allied species to *P. policephala*, viz. *P. stewarti* and *P. cinereo-capilla*, do not apparently occur in Kumaon.

In concluding my remarks on the subject, I am glad to be able to add that the Marquis of Tweeddale concurs with me in considering the *Prinia* new to science. The Marquis writing to me respecting this species, gives his opinion in the following terms, which by his permission, I here transcribe:—"Your *Prinia* seems to be a good and distinct species."

7. Notes on three stuffed Specimens of the Sea-lion of the Pribilof Islands (*Otaria ursina*). By J. W. CLARK, M.A., F.Z.S.

[Received March 19, 1878.]

(Plate XX.)

The specimens I have the pleasure of exhibiting this evening were sent to the Museum of the University of Cambridge in October 1877, by the Alaska Commercial Company. Some time before that date the Company had most obligingly acceded to my request that they would endeavour to obtain for me some specimens of this Sea-lion, which is the most abundant of the two species found upon the islands ceded to them for trading-purposes by the Government of the United States, the other being Steller's Sea-lion (*Otaria stelleri*).

The "set of Seals," as the Secretary's letter terms them, consists of a male, a female, and a pup, from St. Paul's Island, Alaska. Those who have read Elliott's 'Report'<sup>1</sup> will remember that this is the island which is most thickly peopled by this species of *Otaria* and yields the greatest number of skins in each year. The skull and the bones of the arm and leg accompanied each skeleton; so that the age of the animal can be approximately ascertained. From the condition of those portions of the skeleton, and from the size of the animals as compared with the measurements given in the work above quoted and in Allen's 'Monograph'<sup>2</sup> (pp. 73-108), it is clear that they are not full-grown. This is to be regretted, as the opportunity so seldom occurs of obtaining an *Otaria* in that condition: and from the vast numbers that exist on the Pribilof Islands, I had hoped that the specimens, when they arrived, would prove to be adult. Notwithstanding this drawback, however, they are a most interesting group, and illustrate extremely well the difference in

<sup>1</sup> Report on the Pribilof Group or Seal Islands of Alaska. By Henry W. Elliott, 4to. Washington, 1873.

<sup>2</sup> "On the Eared Seals (*Otariadæ*). By J. A. Allen," Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard College, Cambridge, vol. ii. p. 1.

size and build between the male and female. It is the first time, moreover, so far as I am aware, that a pair of any species of *Otaria* has been obtained from the same locality at the same season of the year, and also the first time that this particular species has been seen in this country; and I feel most grateful to the Company for their generous present.

The male is 5 feet 10 inches long, measured in a straight line from the tip of the nose to the root of the tail. The general colour of the pelage is a black inclining to grey; and the hairs are 1 inch long. A closer examination shows that the grey tint is due to the presence of white hairs intermingled with the black ones. On the neck, right across the whole superior surface, from the back of the head to the shoulders, the hair is much coarser, and individual hairs are exactly twice as long as on the back. There are a great many more white hairs on this part. The hair is equally long under the throat, but not along the sides of the neck. The shaggy appearance presented by this part of the pelage in an animal no older than our specimen gives an indication of what it must be in full-grown or aged individuals, and fully accounts for the "mane" so often described by the early voyagers. The muzzle is of a light brown, with very short hair. There is a patch of light-brown hair near the ear. The arm is destitute of hair near the distal end of the radius and ulna. There is a patch of a slightly rufous tinge behind it. A thick rufous under-fur covers the back, neck, and sides of the body, but it nowhere extends further than halfway down. The hair under the belly is thinner and shorter; indeed it is extremely short on that part, and generally rather lighter in colour than on the rest of the body, especially between the hind legs. The enormous length of the cartilaginous flaps that project beyond the toes on the hind feet is characteristic of this species, and has been already noted and figured by Allen. Examination of the skull shows that the occipital crest has not yet been developed, and that the teeth are unworn. The canines have not reached their full size. The epiphyses of the bones of the arm and leg are still quite distinct.

The female measures 3 feet along the same line as in the male. The pelage is generally much closer and finer, and the under-fur thicker, and longer in proportion to the hair. No white hairs are admixed with the dark ones; but these latter have light-yellow tips, which become larger on the breast, so that that part is quite yellow. The colour under the belly is rufous, edged with a band of a lighter shade, which has a wavy outline, ascending higher just behind the arm and in front of the hind leg. The rufous tint is darkest between the fore legs. The skull shows that the animal is quite young, much younger probably than the male—an unfortunate circumstance, as we are unable to appreciate the difference in size between the sexes with the accuracy that could be wished. It will be seen that this female is just half the length of the male. Allen (*t. c.* p. 76) gives the length of an adult male as from seven to eight feet, of an adult female as four feet.

The cub (the sex of which was not noted) is of a glossy black all over the back part of the body, inclining to brown on the nose, throat, and chest. The parts under the belly, especially between the hind legs, are of a light brown; and there is a yellow patch behind the fore limb.

The differences in colour, of which it is almost impossible to give an intelligible description on paper only, are extremely well illustrated in the accompanying figures (Plate XX.).

8. Notes on the Visceral Anatomy of *Lycaon pictus*, and of *Nyctereutes procyonides*. By A. H. GARROD, M.A., F.R.S.

[Received March 18, 1878.]

Having had the opportunity in my prosectorial capacity of dissecting a male specimen of *Lycaon pictus*, as well as several, both male and female, of *Nyctereutes procyonides*, I take the present opportunity of giving the results at which I have arrived.

*Lycaon pictus*.—This canine animal, so different from its allies in its digitation, is not at all aberrant in its visceral anatomy, which has not been previously described, so far as I am aware. The following are some of the most important details:—

The anterior portion of the palate is black, the pigment extending back as far as half an inch, onto the soft palate, of which the posterior one and a half inch is unpigmented. There is no uvula, a median shallow notch occupying its position. The tonsils are elongate, lunate, and vertical in position.

On the tongue the filiform papillæ are all small; and among them small papillæ fungiformes are sparsely scattered. Three circumvalate papillæ on each side, increasing in size from before backwards, and converging posteriorly, form the normal V. There is no trace of a lytta.

Of the salivary glands the compact submaxillaries are slightly larger than the irregularly shaped parotids. The zygomatic glands are as big as small chestnuts. The accessory submaxillary (or sublingual) glands are situated nearly in contact, in the middle line of the floor of the mouth.

The thyroid gland is formed of two parts, each of the size of a sheep's kidney, these being joined at the inferior internal angle by a narrow isthmus of thyroid tissue. The superior thyroid artery is enormous.

The stomach presented no differences from that of *Canis familiaris*. The following are the lengths of the intestines:—

	ft.	in.
Small intestine . . . . .	9	1
Cæcum . . . . .	0	7
Large intestine . . . . .	1	3